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[Signature]
Attorney for Applicant

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No. : 10/521,690
Applicant : Peter Nunn
Title : WATER TREATMENT DEVICE FOR
ELECTROLYZING, MAGNETIZING, AND
RE-RESONATING WATER
Filed : January 18, 2005
TC/A.U. : (not yet assigned)
Examiner : (not yet assigned)
Docket No. : 2600.2.33
Customer No. : 21552

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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TRANSMITTAL OF INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is an Information Disclosure Statement disclosing information which has come to the attention of applicant and/or his attorneys and is being submitted so as to comply with the duty of disclosure set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56. In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.97(b), the enclosed Statement is being filed within three (3) months of the filing date of the above-identified application or before the mailing date of a first Action on the merits.

Neither applicant nor his attorneys make any representation that any information disclosed herein may be "prior art" within the meaning of that term under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or § 103. Moreover, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.97, the filing of this Information Disclosure Statement

shall not be construed as a representation that a search has been made or as an admission that the information cited herein is, or is considered to be, material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(b).

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.98, transmitted herewith are:

1. A completed copy of Forms PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB08b "Information Disclosure Statement by Applicant" listing the patents, publications and other information being submitted for consideration; and
2. A legible copy of each patent, publication and other item of information in written form listed on the enclosed Forms PTO/SB/08a and PTO/SB/08b, except for copies of U.S. patents and published U.S. patent applications which are not required for applications filed after June 30, 2003.

As this application was filed after June 30, 2003, copies of the U.S. patents and published U.S. patent applications listed on the enclosed Form PTO/SB/08a are not required and, therefore, are not included herewith.

NON-ENGLISH INFORMATION

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.98, following is a concise explanation of the relevance (as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information), of each listed patent, publication or other information that is not in the English language:

1. Japanese Patent Application No. 55134691 published October 20, 1980 discloses: **PURPOSE:** To maintain clarity of alkaline water in storage tank in a device which separates water into alkaline (potable) and acidic water using electrolysis and electroosmosis by preventing backwash water from entering pump system in cathode chamber side. **CONSTITUTION:** Anode chamber 2f and cathode chamber 2h are separated by biscuit wall 2c, both chambers are connected in their small part of bottom corner, and some distance from the connected part in each chamber are installed suction pumps 3, 4 having suction inlet. After electrolysis operation, both pumps are driven for sucking liquid. But, after backwash electrolysis operation, only the

pump 3 in the anode chamber 2f is driven to allow water in the cathode chamber 2h to be discharged, so that backwash water is essentially prevented from entering pump system in the cathode chamber. Thus, without need for adding special element to the system, no turbidity is given to the storage tank and therefore water clarity is maintained.

2. Japanese Patent Application No. 58128110 published July 30, 1983 discloses: PURPOSE: To improve concn. of Ca ions by using an electrolytic cell having an anode chamber which is provided through a semipermeable membrane and contg. calcium chloride liquid and a cathode chamber contg. org. acid liquid and producing the titled potable water by an electrolysis method. CONSTITUTION: An electrolytic cell 1 is divided to an anode chamber 4 and a cathode chamber 5 by means of a cation exchange membrane 3, and an aq. soln. of about 10% calcium chloride is contained in the chamber 4. Distilled water is contained in the chamber 5. Thereupon, electric current is applied upon electrodes 6, 7, and an org. acid such as acetic acid, lactic acid or gluconic acid is dropped from a dropping bottle 13 into the chamber 5 to maintain the chamber 5 weakly acidic, whereby electrolysis is effected. When the electrolysis is continued for about 4hr, the content of Ca in the chamber 5 attains 560 W 600mg%. After the stopping of the electrolysis, the liquid in the chamber 5 is removed, and if necessary, seasonings, flavors, etc. are added to the liquid, whereby the potable water contg. Ca ions is obtained.

3. Japanese Patent Application No. 5200387 published August 10, 1993 discloses: Purpose: To surely and easily remove an available chlorine component from water to be treated such as potable water having odor of bleaching powder by supplying the water to be treated which has the available chlorine component to a bipolar type electrolytic cell provided with a fixed bed type porous cathode, decomposing or reducing the available chlorine component on the cathode. Constitution: A power feeding meshy anodic terminal 3 and a power feeding meshy cathodic terminal 4 are provided near to the upper end and near to the lower end in the inside of an electrolytic cell main body 2. Spongy fixed beds 5 are laminated between the electrode terminals 3, 4. Further meshy diaphragms or spacers 6 are held between the fixed beds 5 the electrode terminals 3, 4. Further meshy diaphragms or spacers 6 are held between the fixed beds 5 and between the fixed bed 5 and the electrode terminals 3,4. When electric current is supplied while supplying water to be treated to the electrolytic cell 2 from the lower part, the rear of the fixed beds 5 are polarized to negative. Porous cathodes are formed on the upper surfaces of the fixed beds 5. The water to be treated is brought into contact with the porous cathodes. Available chlorine component such as hypochlorite ion and gaseous chlorine is decomposed or reduced and removed. Thereafter, the decomposed or reduced substance is taken out from the upper part of the electrolytic cell 2.

4. Chinese Patent Application No. 2215482 published December 20, 1995 entitled Drinkable Unboiled Alkalinous Ion Water Treating Device was cited in a patent search obtained by the Applicant.

5. Japanese Patent Application No. 8168762 published July 2, 1996 discloses: Purpose: To provide an electrolytic ionized water producing device and method capable of continuously and efficiently producing only an acidic ionized water of an anode side in the acidic ionized water and an alkaline ionized water produced by electrode reaction. Constitution: This electrolytic ionized water producing device is constituted of a tightly closed electrolytic cell 5 having an electrolyte supply opening 1 provided in a cathode chamber 3 and a chamber 4, two

kinds of electrodes of cathode 10 and anode 11 arranged inside of the electrolytic cell 5, a water permeable diaphragm 2, which is intermediate between electrodes and for separating the electrolytic cell 5 into the cathode chamber 3 and the anode chamber 4, and a DC electric source 7 for impressing voltage to the electrodes. Only the acidic ionized water is formed from the electrolytic ionized water collecting opening 6 by supplying an acidic electrolytic solution from the electrolyte supply opening 1.

6. Japanese Patent Application No. 9-1149 published January 7, 1997 discloses:
PURPOSE: To provide a device capable of preventing the contamination of water by transpiration of effective chlorine and the infiltration of bacteria, etc., and exactly sterilizing potable water and supply pipelines by stable formation of the effective chlorine.
CONSTITUTION: The electrolysis of the potable water F during the course of supply is subjected to its electrolysis in an electrolytic cell 5 of a hermetic type and, therefore, the effective chlorine generated by the electrolysis is completely incorporated into the potable water F. In addition, the infiltration of the bacteria, etc., from outside is prevented and the contamination of the water is surely averted. Since the electrolysis of the potable water F is executed in the process that the water passes the electrolytic cell 5 of the hermetic type, always the specified chlorine concn. is assured regardless of water feed intervals and the sterilization of the potable water F and the supply pipelines is stably executed with high accuracy. Further, the potable water F flowing into the electrolytic cell 5 is subjected to air venting on its upstream side and, therefore, the occurrence of the variation in the feed rate of the potable water F by the intrusion of the air is prevented.

7. Japanese Patent Application No. 9-1150 published January 7, 1997 discloses:
PURPOSE: To provide a device capable of preventing the contamination of water by transpiration of effective chlorine and the infiltration of bacteria, etc., and exactly sterilizing potable water and supply pipelines by stable formation of the effective chlorine.
CONSTITUTION: The electrolysis of the potable water F during the course of supply is subjected to its electrolysis in an electrolytic cell 3 of a hermetic type and, therefore, the effective chlorine generated by the electrolysis is completely incorporated into the potable water F. In addition, the infiltration of the bacteria, etc., from outside is prevented and the contamination of the water is surely averted. Since the electrolysis of the potable water F is executed in the process that the water passes the electrolytic cell 3 of the hermetic type, always the specified chlorine concn. is assured regardless of water feed intervals and the sterilization of the potable water F and the supply pipelines is stably executed with high accuracy.

8. Japanese Patent Application No. 9-20000 published January 21, 1997 discloses:
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To be able to supply dampening water having sufficient osmotic pressure by supplying filtered water for electrolysis, decomposing it to anolyte and catholyte, introducing the anolyte to a dampening water supply tank, and supplying to a dampening unit.
SOLUTION: Introduced potable water is filtered in a filter unit 6 to remove chlorine, oil, refuse and iron content in the water, and to remove the element ions due to the cause of clogging a tube to certain degree. The filtered water is introduced into the electrolytic tank 5 of an element in an electrolyzing unit 1 via a conduit 10. The catholyte is drained through a drain tube, and the anolyte is supplied to a supply tank 7 via a feed water tube. The anolyte stored in the tank 7 is fed to a dampening unit by a pump 9 through a supply tube 14 as dampening water.

9. Japanese Patent Application No. 90038650 published February 10, 1997 discloses: **PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To know not only the pH value of an electrolytic water discharged but the oxidation-reduction potential, and moreover, to know whether the water is drinkable or not. **SOLUTION:** An alkali ion water and an acid ion water are producing by electrolysis in an electrolytic cell and each electrolytic water is separately discharged from the electrolytic water producing device. This device is equipped with a sensor 7 to measure the pH of the electrolytic water and the oxidation-reduction potential, and also with a display part La which displays the measured values of pH and the oxidation-reduction potential and indicates that the water is drinkable or not. Not only the pH value but also the oxidation-reduction potential and the information about whether the water is drinkable or not are displayed.

10. Russian Patent No. 2145243 published February 10, 2000 discloses: **Field:** medicine: veterinary science; biology, **Substance:** preparation of "alive" and "dead" water is performed by application of direct current to electrodes lowered into vessel filled with potable water. In this case, positive electrode is placed additionally in semi-penetrable vessel. Prepared liquids are settled in separate vessels, filtered and then magnetized. **Effect:** enhanced biological activity of liquid.

11. Chinese Patent Application No. 2375626 published April 26, 2000 entitled Composite Polar Filling Bed Electrode Electrolytic Device for Purifying and Sterilizing Drinking Water was cited in a patent search obtained by the Applicant.

12. Russian Patent Application No. 2149835 published May 27, 2000 discloses: **FIELD:** water treatment. **SUBSTANCE:** method is designed for all engineering areas where disinfecting solutions are required. Water is treated in cathode chamber of principal diaphragm electrochemical reactor, after which suspended admixtures in sealed cylindrical flotation reactor are separated. Treatment in cathode chamber is carried out at electricity consumption from 30 to 300 CI/I until value of redox potential of water at the cathode chamber outlet achieves at least – 400 mV relative to silver chloride reference electrode. Once freed from admixtures, water is passed through electrokinetic reactor filled with grains of mineral and electrochemically-active in reductive medium inert material with crystalline structure, e.g., quartz. Prior to be introduced into cathode chamber of principal reactor, water is purified and, after electrokinetic reactor, subjected to finishing purification. **EFFECT:** increased water purification degree, simplified removal of suspended particles (with no additional water supplied), and expanded engineering possibilities of process.

13. Japanese Patent Application No. 2000254646 published September 19, 2000 discloses: **Problem to be solved:** To provide an ionized water generator capable of controlling the pH of objective ionized water and also capable of producing alkaline ionized water or acidic ionized water having favorite odor by reducing by half the energy rate of the negative electrode for taking the balance of the production amount of hydrogen ions by controlling the energy rate of electricity. **Solution:** This ionized water generator is constituted of two partition walls 5 provided with an ion exchange membrane arranged so that the inside of an electrolytic cell 1 capable of executing electrolysis is divided into three electrolytic chambers 3, a positive electrode 14 provided at the electrolytic chambers 3 at the central part of the electrolytic cell 1, negative electrodes 15 provided respectively at the electrolytic chambers 3 on both sides of the

electrolytic cell 1 and to each of which half the current supplied to the positive electrode 14 is supplied, and a perfume feed unit 45 for obtaining odoriferous alkaline ionized water or acidic ionized water by feeding liq. or gaseous perfume to the central part electrolytic chamber 3 or at least more than one electrolytic chambers 3 on both sides.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. R. Witt", written over a horizontal line.

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Date: March 23, 2005

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PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
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Substitute for form 1449A/PTO INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (use as many sheets as necessary) Sheet 1 Of 2	Complete if Known	
	Application Number	10/521,690
	Filing Date	January 18, 2005
	First Named Inventor	Peter Nunn
	Group Art Unit	
	Examiner Name	
	Attorney Docket Number	2600.2.33

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					
Examiner Initials *	Cite No. ¹	Document Number	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
		Number - Kind Code ² (if known)			
	U1	US-4,260,468-B1	04/07/1981	Bradley	
	U2	US-4,810,344-B1	03/07/1989	Okazaki	
	U3	US-5,055,170-B1	10/08/1991	Saito	
	U4	US-5,518,598-B1	05/21/1996	Yang	
	U5	US-5,234,563-B1	08/10/1993	Arai et al.	
	U6	US-5,288,401-B1	02/22/1994	Rodriguez	
	U7	US-5,435,894-B1	07/25/1995	Hayakawa	
	U8	US-5,458,762-B1	10/17/1995	Ishibashi et al.	
	U9	US-5,496,458-B1	03/05/1996	Roch	
	U10	US-5,584,994-B1	12/17/1996	Hattori et al.	
	U11	US-5,593,554-B1	01/14/1997	Yamanaka et al.	
	U12	US-5,615,764-B1	04/01/1997	Satoh	
	U13	US-5,616,221-B1	04/01/1997	Aoki et al.	
	U14	US-5,624,544-B1	04/29/1997	Deguchi et al.	
	U15	US-5,672,253-B1	09/30/1997	Hwang	
	U16	US-5,766,438-B1	06/16/1998	Ishibashi et al.	
	U17	US-5,814,198-B1	09/29/1998	Shyu	
	U18	US-5,833,831-B1	11/10/1998	Kitajima et al.	
	U19	US-5,843,291-B1	12/01/1998	Eki et al.	
	U20	US-5,846,390-B1	12/08/1998	Eki et al.	
	U21	US-5,858,202-B1	01/12/1999	Nakamura	
	U22	US-6,033,678-B1	03/07/2000	Lorenzen	
	U23	US-6,117,401-B1	09/12/2000	Juvan	
	U24	US-6,126,796-B1	10/03/2000	Shimamune et al.	
	U25	US-6,149,780-B1	11/21/2000	Miyake	
	U26	US-6,171,490-B1	01/09/2001	Kim	

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	
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Substitute for form 1449A/PTO INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (use as many sheets as necessary) Sheet 2 Of 2		Complete if Known	
		Application Number	10/521,690
		Filing Date	January 18, 2005
		First Named Inventor	Peter Nunn
		Group Art Unit	
		Examiner Name	
		Attorney Docket Number	2600.2.33

	U27	US-6,241,895-B1	06/05/2001	Chen et al.	
	U28	US-6,250,118-B1	06/26/2001	Kim	
	U29	US-6,293,963-B1	09/25/2001	Wey	
	U30	US-6,294,073-B1	09/25/2001	Shirota et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS						
Examiner Initials*	Cite No. ¹	Foreign Patent Document	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T ⁶
		Country Code ³ - Number ⁴ - Kind Code ⁵ (if known)				
	F1	JP - 55134691	10/20/1980	Tatsuo, et al.		
	F2	JP - 58128110 ✓	07/30/1983	Nobuyuki		
	F3	EP-0286233	10/12/1988	Okazaki		
	F4	JP - 5200387	08/10/1993	Hiroiyuki, et al.		
	F5	CN - 2215482	12/20/1995	Nanlin, et al.		
	F6	JP - 8168762	07/02/1996	Tatsuya		
	F7	JP - 9001149	01/07/1997	Kazushige, et al.		
	F8	JP - 9001150	01/07/1997	Kazushige, et al.		
	F9	JP - 90020000	01/21/1997	Shinichi		
	F10	JP - 90038650	02/10/1997	Toshihisa, et al.		
	F11	EP - 0885849	12/23/1998	Naida, et al.		
	F12	EP - 0889007	01/07/1999	Satoh, et al.		
	F13	EP - 0922788	06/16/1999	Naida, et al.		
	F14	EP - 99 90 6974 (amended claims only)	06/17/1999			
	F15	RU - 2145243	02/10/2000	Zakiev, et al.		
	F16	CN - 2375626	04/26/2000	Chen, et al.		
	F17	RU - 2149835	05/27/2000	Bakhr, et al.		
	F18	JP - 2000-254646	09/19/2000	Yamaoka		
	F19	CA - 2,150,328	07/17/2001	Hattori, et al.		
	F20	WO 02/14228	02/21/2002	Schorzman, et al.		

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (use as many sheets as necessary)		Application Number	10/521,690
		Filing Date	January 18, 2005
		First Named Inventor	Peter Nunn
		Group Art Unit	
		Examiner Name	
		Attorney Docket Number	2600.2.33
Sheet	1	Of	1

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS			
Examiner Initials *	Cite No. ¹	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T ²
	O1	Elmau, Helmut, M.D., "BioElectronics According to Vincent and the Acid-Base Balance in Theory and Practice," pages 1-99	
	O2	Greenberg, Robert C., "Understanding the Redox (rH2) Measurement of the Terrain," Prostate Health Resources, webpage, 06/21/2002, pages 1-11, located at www.prostate90.com/sci_patpers/redox.html	
	O3	Webpages, Magnetic-Electron, Applied Vortex Mechanics Newsletter, Solutions to our Global Crisis, October 2001, Issue No. 7, 7 pages, www.vortexscience.com/NL/MagElectro/Magnetic-Electro-htm	
	O4	Webpages, National Chemistry Week – Experiments – Electrolysis of Water, 4/23/2002, 2 pages, www.cheminst-can.org/new/experiments/eelectrowater.html	
	O5	Webpages, Experience with the Biological Terrain Assessment, (BTA S-2000) 06/24/2002, 5 pages, www.vegatest.com/erfa1.htm	
	O6	Webpage for Health Plus Web, Directory of Alternative Medicine, Your Unbiased Health Information Source on the Web!; Biological Terrain Assessment (BTA) Overview; located at: www.healthplusweb.com/alt_directory/biologicalterrain.html	

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	
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